WE, SONS OF KINGS.

Don Carlos to Don Alfonso on the Rights and Prerogatives of the Spanish Monarchy.

Not the People for the King, but the King for the People.

4 Do Not Wish To Be King if I Cannot To Be King of All Spaniards-to Reactionists as Well as Those Who Call Themselves My Enemies."

Spain Hungers and Thirsts for Justice.

"I Do Not Forget That the Nineteenth is Not the Sixteenth Century."

FREE TRADE A SAD MISTAKE.

Manifesto of the Bishop of Palencia.

Duties of the People as Members of the Church.

Flight of Captain General Hidalgo from His Nemesis.

Nicolas Salmeron, the Republican Chieftain, Who Was Too Good to Hang a Man.

"No Other Escape from Social Chaos than Castelar."

Don Carlos' letter, which he sent to his brother Don Alfonso, has just been published in several of the Madrid papers, and has awakened considerable attention. It is as explicit in his intentions and his aspirations as if a HERALD correspondent had interviewed him. I have translated it for the benefit of those of your readers who would be pleased to hear what the other side has to say and to vary the monotony of Madrid sensations with a letter from the pretender who has plunged Spain

THE LETTER.

MY DEAR BROTHER—In pamphlets and in newspapers I have endeavored to show Spain my sentiments as a man and as a king. I now accede to the general and vehement desire of all parties in the peninsula to write further on the subject, and send you this letter, a letter which is not only sent to you as the brother of my love, but to all Spaniards, without any exception, as they are likewise my brothers.

iards, without any exception, as they are likewise my brothers.

I am not presenting myself, my dear Alfonso, as a pretender to the crown of Spain, as I believe that the crown has already been placed over my brows by the noily hand of the law. I desire more than this born right, however, which is sacred. I desire that the right be confirmed by the love of my people. My duty is to consecrate myself to the people with all my thoughts and all I possess, to die for or to save them.

It is said that I aspire not to be King of Spain, but of a party. This is what might be called vulgarity, for what man worthy to be King would be King only of a party? In such a case a King would degrade his right and descend from the lotty and serene region wherein majesty lives and plunger himself into endless misery. I do not wish to be King if I cannot be King of all Spaniards, to reactionists, as well as those who call themselves my enemies; to all so-called, from those most estranged to me to those who have affectionately called me in the name of their country; and if from all there is no call on me to mount the throne of my ancestors, perhaps there is a necessity for establishing on solid and immovable bases the government of the State, and give amplest peace and truest liberty to my most beloved Spain.

When I think of all I have to do to bring about such happy ends there is a fear at my heart at the vastness of the enterprise. I know and feel that I have the desire to attempt the task, and the strong will to resolutely finish it, and that I cannot con-

will to resolutely finish it, and that I cannot co ceal from myself that the difficulties are immens and that they cannot be conquered and overcom without the counsel of the most upright an proved men of the kingdom, and above all without proved men of the kingdom, and above all without the assistance of the assembly gathered together in the Cortes, in which all the hopes and conserva-tive elements of the country are found embodied. I will give, with the aid of the Cortes, a definitive and Spanish fundamental law to the people, as I have aiready expressed in my letter to the sov-

have aiready expressed in my letter to the sovereigns of Europe.

We studied together, my dear brother, modern history, and have meditated upon its great events, which are instruction for kings and a warning to peoples. We have also meditated and have been convinced that each-century, as it revolved in the course of time, had, and will have, its own legitimate wants and its own peculiar aspirations.

Ancient Spain needed great reforms; modern Spain has undergone great changes. Much has been destroyed, but very little has been reformed. Many venerable institutions and castoms have perished and some of these cannot be reinstituted. New ones were substituted in their place, which yesterday saw the light and to-day are not. To-day a new work has been attempted by me—that of social and political reformation—which was begun in this unfortunate country upon bases which centuries had sanctified, a grand edifice wherein legitimate interests and reasonable opinions might find shelter.

I am not mistaken, my dear brother, when I assure you that Spain lungers and thirsts for justice; that there is an urgent and unperious need for a

au not mistaken, my dear brother, when I as-sure you that Spain hungers and thirsts for justice; that there is an urgent and imperious need for a noble and energetic, just and honorable govern-ment, and that there is an anxious desire to see law established throughout the land.

law established throughout the land.

Spain does not oesire to offend or to outrage the faith of her fathers, for possessing truth in Catholicism, she understands that it she is permitted to fulfil her divine mission the Church will be iree.

I know and I do not forget that the nineteenth century is not the sixteenth century, but Spain is resolved to preserve at all cost the Catholic unity. resolved to preserve at all cost the Cathone unity, symbol of our glories, blest bond of union between all Spaniards.
Sad events, through violence of revolutionary
times, have occurred in Spana but

Sad events, through violence of revolutionary times, have occurred in Span, but when peace is established, and order once more maintained, there are Concordats, which we must protoundly revere, and religiously comply with.

The Spanish people have gone through a sad experience, they now desire truth in all things, and that their King snall be a living King, and not there shade of a King, and that their Cortes shall be a junta of independent and incorruptible representatives of the people, but not a violent, and feeble assembly, employed deputies, or pretending deputies of service majorities or seditious minorities,

minorities,
The Spanish people desire to see discentraliza-tion, and I desire it also, and thou knowest well, my dear Allonso, whether I have not proved this by my actions in the Basque provinces.
I desire that the municipalities should guide their own affairs, and that the provinces should do the same, guarding, however, against possible abuses.

their own affairs, and that the provinces should do
the same, guarding, however, against possible
abuses.

My ideas are fixed, my desire is constant, to give
Spain the justice and equal right that she has not,
despite the vociferous lies that some illusionaries
tell—to give Spain the liberty of which is born of
the Gospel—not the liberalism which is born of
protest, the liberty that is the aim of all governing
laws, when laws are just—that liberty which is a
natural right, a right from God.

We, sons of kings, understand that it is not the
people, for the king, but the king for the people;
that a king must be the most nonorable of his people, as he is the first gentleman; that he must also
be proud of the special title, Father of the Peor
and Guardian of the Weak.

There is a fearful question at present in Spain—
the question of finance. The deficit of the Spanish
Treasury is something tremenaous: the products of
the country are not enough to cover it; bankrinptcy;
but it is only a legitimate king that can save it.
It is a gigantic task to reduce the deficit and save
the country. If the country is poor then the king
and his ministers must live economically, as bon
Henry, the Unhappy, was accustomed to.

If the king first sets the example all will follow
him. Ministries must be suppressed, provinces redined in number, employes must be fewer, the
administration moralized; agriculture, industry
and commerce must be encouraged and lostered.
To save the credit and economize the revenue of
Spain is a Titanic enterprise, to the success of
which government and people must contribute.
This is what must take place, and meantime we
must all economize in everything, and as we are
all Spaniards we must patronize more our own

productions, and purchase only what is absolutely necessary from foreign countries, since the country is poor and its industry languishing, which was in past times its principal source of wealth. From the royal castle the custom of dressing in the cloth of the country must spread through the land. When this is done industry will be revived, the deficit of the Treasury will be checked and the prosperity of the kingdom assured.

I believe, also, my dear brother, that I comprehend what is false and what is true in modern theories, especially so much as applies to Spain. I believe iree trade is a sad mistake. France reputable, and the United States refuse to accept it. Our duty is to protect national industry, and protected industry and progress must be our formula.

Ancient Spain was good and kind to the poor; the revolution has not been. Those of the nation who to-day dream of a Republic have seen this already, and it will be proved still more clearly that the Christian monarchy took more care of its children and sick than the 300 petty kings who ever dispute with one another in a noisy assembly. Parties or chiefs of parties naturally are ambitious for honors, riches or power, but what in the world does a Christian king desire more than the welfare of his people? What can a king want to make him happy when he has the love of his people?

I think and teel these things, my dear Alfonso. I am faithful to the good trantions of the ancient and glorious Spanish monarchy, and believe that I neither am neglectuli of the present time nor thoughtless of the future.

I understand well that the responsibility of him who undertakes to correct the present time nor thoughtless of the future.

I understand well that the responsibility of him who undertakes to correct the present time nor thoughtless of the future.

Born with a right to the throne of Spain, and regarding it as a sacred obligation, I accept the responsibility and anticipate glory, for I am animated with the secret hope that, with the help of God, the Spanish peopl

brother, Paris, 30th June, 1869.

The following letter explains the position of the Catholic Church, and has been sent to the Catholic newspapers. I shall transcribe it as literally as possible, that the thousands of the Catholics of America may sympathize, if they can, with the unfortunate clergy of Spain, who, despite the acts of aith and cierical persecutions of past times, contain very good men, earnestly devoted to the cause

of religion:

SITUATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

We, the Dr. JUAN LOZANO and TORREIRA, by the grace of God and of the Holy Apostohic See Bishop of Palencia, Assistant Prelate to the Pontifical Throne and Apostolic Administrator of the Abbey of Ampudia, &c., &c., &c., To the faithful of our diocesis and of the Abbey of Ampudia, salvation in our Lord Jesus Christ:

The imperious necessity of providing for the sustenance of our worship and clergy in our diocesis oblige us, A. H., to call your attention to this important object, It is known that, from the 17th of April, 1879, the clergy have not received one centime of the endowment that was agreed upon by the Concordat, and for twenty-one months we have not even received anything toward the assignations of worship. The ministers of the Church have been most zealous in the performance of their sacred duties, but are suffering a great many privations, and are found to-day in a lamentable state of want, lacking the most common necessaries of the Church The abneration which have observatives. vations, and are found to-day in a lamentable state of want, lacking the most common necessaries of ife. The abnegation which has characterized these during their sufferings has been admirable, and even their bitterest enemies have not been slow to recognize it. They have suffered and endured in silence, refusing to implore alms, and those of them who are sick preier to bear rather than ask for that which would alleviate their sufferings.

suiferings.

In behalf of such tribulations, which could not cool the ardor of their zeal, or to abate the work of improving the spiritual welfare of the latthful, their only desire is to obtain alms for the service of God. But how are they to exercise the functions to which they have consecrated themselves if they are refused the necessities of life? It is said to think that in so eminent a Catholic nation they should have arrived at this extreme; but this misiortune is a sad reality, and their condition is such as to require instant relief. The temples raised by the piety of our ancestors must soon be closed if money is not furnished for the worship of God which is his due; and the ministers of the Lord, without means to purchase the necessities of file, must soon be unable to exercise their sacred functions. An! this is what the enemies of our divine religion desire. It was to this end they conspired, to reduce the clergy to poverty, and, after, to take possession of the property to which the Church only mas a right.

In view of these circumstances, it is the duty of the fathull to contribute to prevent these agence. behalf of such tribulations, which could not

In view of these circumstances, it is the duty of the faithful to contribute to prevent these conse-quences of this lamentable abandonment, which no true Catholic can regard with indifference.

no true Catholic can regard with indifference.

II.

The early Christians during the sanguinary persecutions of which they were the object, harassed in their persons and effects, did not lorget their duties to God, or to their ministers, regarding their obligations to the Church as a law prescribed by God himself. So lived the church during the first centuries of the Christian age, and through divine grace and the piety of her sons finally triumphed over the violence and innumanity of her cruel persecutors. Subsequently these gits to God were regulated, and tithes and first fruits or offerings were ordained, and with these the Church acquired her effects, not only for the provision for a decorous subsistence for the clergy, and as a tribute to the Divine Majesty in His temples, but for succoring the needy and distressed, to found hospitals and monasteries and other pious institutions. From this sacred patrimony, most worthy of veneration, the Church of Spain has been deprived without considering the character of her legitimate right and the religious service to which it was devoted, which quoty to have made it

prived without considering the character of her legitimate right and the religious service to which it was devoted, which ought to have made it doubly respected.

To repair and correct this injustice the concordat with the Holy Sea was entered into in 1851, and our Most Holy Father, with the pastoral solicitude which distinguishes nim towards the lathful, and with the benevolence and special regard for the Spanish nation, determined, among other things, the sum of dotation that would suffice for the maintenance of worship and the clergy. But this indemnization, so just and legitimate, and which was not more than a small compensation for that which the Church of Spain had become possessed oi, was not paid long, for the clergy are again deprived of it with a notorious violation of justice and right. Religion requires the observance of the form of worship and ministers, and it cannot exist much longer without the indispensable means to support worship and ministers, and it cannot exist much longer without the indispensable means to support it, I write, therefore, to interest Caristians in our behalf, that they may give to God the honor due to Him, and by so doing attend to the weifare of their souis. We offer to make most ample reflections, and well you know the duties that religion impose on us in such trist circumstances.

Understanding well the urgent necessity that exists for the distribution of funds for the mitenance of worship and the clergy in our cloce we have been pleased to adopt, for the present the following measures:-

ARTICLE I.—In each parish of our dioceses and of the Abbey of Ampudia shall be formed a junta, composed of the rector in charge of the parish, president of a benefice, or coadjutor if it contains one, and of three members, the most zealous and notable for their piety, whom the rector shall choose and name to us for our approbation. tion.

ARt. 2.—These junias will take charge of collecting the donations, whether in money or truits or earthly produce, which the faithful may contribute for the support of worship and the clergy.

ARt. 3.—The junias will invite each parishioner to designate the amount and form of donation which he desires to give, whether it be monthly or quarterly, or as it best appears to him, and the charity he desires to extend.

extend.

ART. 4.—Every month the juntas will render account of their contributions made, and give the name of the contributor, and the quantity and quality of the contribu-

tributor, and the quantity and quality of the contribution.

Air. 5.—There shall be also weekly collections made on
festival days, for the special benefit of the church, which
shall be given as an offertory to the mass, or in the poorbox according as the junia may decide.

Air. 6.—Every month the rectors must give notice to
our Secretary of the Chamber of what has been contributed, and inform us of the proportions dedicated to the
service of our Holy Cathedral church and to other necessities of the Diocese.

Air. 7.—At the end of the year the junias shall publish
in their respective parishes the amount of the contribution with our approval.

Air. 8.—The junias will proceed immediately to work
and make the first collection in the coming month of
September.

We give His Holiness our pastoral blessing in the ame of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

Given in our Episcopal Palace of Palencia, the
25th of August, 1873. JUAN, Bishop of Palencia,

By order of my Lord the Bishop—Augustin DoMinguez, Secretary.

COSAS DE ESPANA

The Crisis and Its Probable Solution The Fall of Salmeron Because of His Humanity and the Elevation of Castelar Because of His Resolution.

Madrid, Sept. 5, 1873. It was still unsettled when I wrote my last letter how the Hidalgo affair would terminate. We are no longer in doubt. Hidaigo has gone; the 522 military protestants against his censures and trascible words increased in number to 2,000. The Ministry, the Cortes and the newspapers were finally obliged to surrender. Hidalgo was relieved from his Captain Generalship; Salmeron resigned his Presidency of the Executive Power; Gonsalez, Minister of War, from motives of delicacy, with drew from the Ministry, and there was an imme diate general break up. The military have triumphed, and the cry now is:- "Establish the military ordinance in all its pristing severity. Vor Victis! Hidalgo now finds himself in a hornets' nest. Relieved from command, he is exposed to be called to account for his invectives against

of lukewarm officers in the cause of their country.

He was aware or this, and prepared his passports for six months' furlough, and the night he resigned he took the train by the Mediodia line, and is now in Portuguese territory. But not saie, for the in sulted honor of the officers requires blood-the blood of Captain General Hidalgo-and the officers have assigned to Major Generals Makenna and Bastols the delicate task of bleeding the feverish and over-warm body of Hidalgo. We may, therefore, expect a duel, for Hidalgo is not a man to write any apology to his subordinates.

QUICK AND SENSITIVE events happen immediately. Before the newspapers and the political circles have quite felt their sur-prise the thing is done. It was only yesterday morning that all Madrid was aghast at the .rumor that there would be, probably, a change of Ministry because of the Hidalgo event, and because President Salmeron refused to sanction the death penalty. At three P. M. we all knew that Salmeron and his Ministry had resigned and that Castelan was to be appointed his successor.

NICOLAS SALMERON is a philosopher, well read in the philosophy of the Germanic school of Kant, Hegel and Kraus, and the disciple has proved true to the principles of his masters, and perhaps far more consistent than they would have been had they passed through the same flery ordeal that he has just passed through with credit to himself. Salmeron has died nobly for a principle, to be resurrected, however, peradventure under happier auspices than the present. He adhered bravely to the principle that the penalty of death is a barbarous relic of a barbarous age; that man has not the power, either in law or otherwise, to take another's life, and that whoever sanctioned the death of any man was guilty of judicial murder. Though we do not agree with him, he and his opinions are worthy of re spect for the humanity he has shown.

The Cortes were loth to part with such a valuable and energetic man as Salmeron has proved himself to be; but it must be admitted that it is better that he should resign, for it is obvious to any impartial person who knows anything of human nature that States cannot be governed without having recourse to the death penalty in certain cases. Discipline cannot be maintained in an army, and the lust for murder cannot be quenched without resorting to it. But the ma jority, before accepting his resignation, strove with the philosophic Minister to, at least, supscribe to the military ordinance during was time. He was unshaken and accordingly sent in his resignation, to the regret of all who regarded him as an estimable man; and with him went his

Casting their eyes about for his successor the Deputies selected astelar, the president of the Cortes, and the orator of the age. Castelar, how ever, was obdurate in his refusal to be president of the executive power, probably unconscious that he was submitting himself by doing so to the contempt of all Spaniards.

The iollowing powerful paragraph in the Eco de España, will best lifustrate which way the public mind was drifting:-

mind was drifting:

The moment has arrived for Castelar. There is no other name on any hp but Castelar's, and there can be no other escape from social chaos but Castelar.

Yet Castelar does not wish for power. Castelar refuses to accept the Presidency, and seid yesterday, according to public rumor, that he does not desire to be coerced like a weak-backed poltroon. Why? This is the mystery; this is what we do not know. Is this Castelar, who refuses the portion in the day of battle, and can only accept it in days of peace and tranquality? Is this Castelar, whose sudden contrition all know, who will not stretch out his hand to extract the enestnut from the fire? Is this Castelar, who, after removing so many mountains with his words, finds himself now in presence of a mountain which laughs at his divine oratory? Is it not just that we should expect that the same hand which calmed the tempests of twenty years' duration should be litted to quiet the waves that agitate and surge stally about to-day?

There is no other way. Senor Castelar, it must be done; you must accept whether you will or not. You may not return the sword to its sheath, and place your hand upon your conscience. You have jounded the conservative party of the Republic.

You may not return the sword to its sheath, and place your hand upon your conscience. You have iounded the conservative party of the Republic. You urged and directed the attack upon the Cantonists. You asked that the artillery question be definitely settled. You belong to the incuity. You have entreated the Republic to establish order, authority, duty before right, respect for social rights. You have proclaimed kepaña to be above anything else. You have consented to preserve in your pocket the federal constitution. You have maintained our aversion to the absolutism of the inquisition. You have said you believe in God. You are much more responsible than salmeron for what has occurred, for Salmeron was but your delegate—an instrument in your power—and if the instrument is broken or has lost its utility the hand that broken or has lost its utility the hand that guided it must itself try what it can do to become also useless, or useful with credit to it. Senor

also useless, or useful with regalt to it. Senor Castelar, there is no other remedy. No, not one, Señor Castelar, The hour has arrived for you to try, whether you will or not. The alternative is implac-able. Make an honest, loyal and energetic at-

whether you will of not. The alternative is implacable. Make an honest, loyal and energetic attempt for your country's sake, for the sake of theirty, of order, the army, finance, the colonies, national unity, and your own honor before the world, or perish before the world, and all men, as the simple singer or the beauty of Utopianism, as a pitiful and impotent charlatan, as an elecutionist of exotic ian asies, as a romantic reviewer and critic of history, as an inconsistent trombadour and rhapsodist of real characters and intelligent truths. Which will you take Castelar?

Public opinion is as inexorable as the decrees of Providence, You cannot play with the opinions of men, nor return to social life, nor make a venture for public approbation, nor obtain the confidence of honest men, nor kindle hopes in a nation's bosom, nor offer yourself as a sacrifice for your country, to refuse and draw back from the post of honor when the crisis has arrived. Which will you take, Senor Castelar? Will you accept the battle and fall with glory or will you exchange twenty years of applause and approbation for a last hiss?

Poor Castelar! What could he do but accept when people spoke in that strain?

when people spoke in that strain? Salmeron's message was read :-

whereas I do not believe that there is a sufficient representation under the circumstances in the Cortes to settle the numerous diversities of opinion, I there are place in the hands of the Cortes my resignation of the Presidency of the Executive power.

NICOLAS SALMERON.

Before making this message public the majority convened in private session that they might arrive

at a common understanding.

In the reunion which will take place to-day at

half-past ten all the propositions which have for their object the solution of the crisis will be taken into consideration and the candidates for the new Ministry will be definitely fixed.

Among the propositions is one from the Espar-terist deputies, asking that the Presidency of the Republic be conferred upon Espartero, Prince of Vergara and Duke of Victoria; another is that asking for the formation of a directory such as that which was constituted in the days of revolution; another proposes Castelar for the Presidency; while there are several others which will hardly

while there are several others which will hardly bear discussion.

Among the candidates whose names have been placed before the majority are—
Castelar, for President.

Canalityas, for Minister of State.

Gil Berges, for Minister of State.

Gil Berges, for Minister of Finance.

Maissonave, Minister of the Interior.

Sancuez Bregua, Minister of War.

Ordiro, Minister of the Navy.
Pairegal, Minister of the Colonies.

THE FRIENDS OF CASTELAR
have made strong efforts to endeavor to shield him from much responsibility should events turn against him, as they might easily, in such an unsettled time as the present. Castelar has promised them to accept, provided the following conditions are agreed upon by the majority, as it is the only way by which he can do anything for the country:—

"The sessions to be suspended until the ist of December."

"The assistance of all the liberal elements to be given to him for prosecuting a relentless war

The assistance of all the liberal elements to be "The assistance of all the thorize telements to be given to him for prosecuting a relentless war against the Carlists."

"The military ordinance to be established in all its rigor."

"Authority to suspend the constitutional guar-

"Authority to suspend the constitution of antees whenever absolutely necessary."

"the power to be conterred on him of removing the municipal councils whenever they show symptoms of revolt or disorder."

"To be ample empowered to raise loans and constitutions for necessary of war."

"To be ampt emposes of war."
"To declare the Cortes in permanent session until the moss argent laws are passed."
These conditions will be presented by means of a proposition

proposition.

To-morrow I shall write again and inform you of what has been determined.

A TRUCK DRIVER EXCNERATED.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mary O'Connor, a child six years of ige, who was run over by a truck driven by Martin Cahill, on South street, on the 5th of September. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death." The driver, who was arrested on the 5th of September and has seen in the Lombs ever since, was discharged. DEERFOOT DRIVING PA K.

Four Interesting Events-Abe, Fred. Tyler, Captain Jinks and Dolly the Winners.

Four trotting events came off yesterday afteron at the Deerfoot Driving Park. The attend was very good and the track, though heavy, in lair condition, considering the rain of Tuesday night. First on the list was a sweepstakes of \$150, mile heats, best three in five. in harness. Entered for this were Mike Rogers' bay gelding Abe, William McMahon's bay gelding C. P. Tracey and J. V. Carroll's bay gelding Buly. C. P. Tracey was withdrawn. Abe was the favorite in the pools, He won the first heat in 3:04 and Billy the second in 2:57. The third heat a portion of Billy's harness was broken and his driver pulled him up at the half mile. As they were driving at catch weights was "no distance," Protest being made Billy's driver was not endeavoring to win, and

was "no distance." Procest being made that Billy's driver was not endeavoring to win, and the requisite \$50 being put in the hands of the judges, he was taken out of the sulky and L. S. Sammis put behind him. Abe won the tourth heat and race without an effort, much to the discomfiture of Billy's backers.

The second event was a sweepstakes of \$300, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, entered for which were J. H. Philips roan geiding Fred. Tyler, John Splan's bay mare Lady Annie and Wm. McMahon's gray geiding Poliack. The latter was withdrawn. The Lady was the favorite in the pools before the start. She won the first and second heats, then Tyler went to the front and scored the third, fourth and flith heats and the race.

The third event was a match of \$200, between H. W. Helwe's black geiding Captain Jinks, in harness, and William Thom's bay geiding Colonel, to wagon, mile heats, best three in five. Captain Jinks was the favorite. He won the first and second heats, then the Colonel took a heat and the betting changed in a little too much running, and, though crossing the score two lengths in front of Jinks, the latter was given the heat and race. There should not have been any time recorded in this heat, but it was announced as below. There was much growling consequent upon this decision. the latter was given the heat and race. There should not have been any time recorded in this heat, but it was announced as below. There was much growing consequent upon this decision. The Journal of the state of \$200, between M. Maloney's gray mare boilt, to wagon, and John Gray's bay geiding Ginger, in harness; mile he.ts, best three in live. Ginger won the first, and boilt the second, third and fourth heats and the race.

SIMMARY.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK, near Brooklyn, L. I. September 24, 1873.—Sweepstakes of \$150, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; catch weights. Judges—"Doc" Abbott, Sergeant and

Quarter. Half. | Comparison | Com

William Thom's b. g. Colonel, to wagon. 2 2 1

TIME. Half. Quarter. Half. Quarter. Half.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

Second Day of the Fall Trotting Meeting-The Events on the Card-Pool

Sciling Last Evening.

This is the second day of the fall trotting meeting at the Prospect Park Fair grounds, and the events on the i rogramme are, beyond doubt, of a character to afford much amusement and speculation. First on the list is a purse of \$1,250 for horses that have never beaten 2:31, mile heats, best three in five, in harness-\$600 to the first, \$300 to the second, \$200 to the third and \$150 to the fourth horse. Entered for this are the brown gelding Sir Knight, bay gelding Penobsoot, bay geiding Clothespin, black stailion Rowe's Tommy, chestnut mare Lady Emma, gray mare Fleety Goiddust and black stailion Winthrop Morrill, Jr. Of these Clothespin is withdrawn.

Second on the list is the purse of \$1.750, for horses that have never beaten 2:27; mile heals, est three in five, in harness; \$550 to the first, \$400 to the second, \$300 to the third and \$200 to the fourth borse. There will probably come to the

score in this contest the black mare Lady Emina, chestinut mare Grace Bertram, brown gelting Young Et uno, gray gelding Tammany, brown gelding Joker, bay gelding Ed. White, bay mare Belle Brandon, brown mare Rose Standish and buy gelding Tom Keeler. Rose Standish is withdrawn from this field.

Pools were sold on these events last evening at the rooms of Mr. Chemogrip, No. 1448 Broatway.

the rooms of Mr. Chamoerin, No. 1,146 Broadway, and at Johason's, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, the subjoined being an average:—

	CHUI	chamberan a.			Johnson's.		
Sir Knight	\$30	20	60	\$46	50	65	
Morrill	32	11	30	31	40	50	
Golddust	20	12	39	46	50	45	
Field	14	10	35	30	45	35	
	2:27 1	TACE.					
1	Chan	abert	in's.	Jo	hnso	n's.	
Joker	\$20	25	100	\$100	60	60	
Bruno	12	14	50	50	31	29	
Tammany	12	12	50 -	4 37	24	25	
Kecier	11	11	321	₹ 35	20	22	
Field		12	34 1	-	-		
The first r	ace will be c	alied	at tw	0 0'0:0	ck P.	M.	
sharp. The							
leave the Fu	ton Ferry e	very	live u	ninute	for	the	
grounds.	CONTRACTOR OF						

MORE STATUARY FOR PROSPECT PARK.

Unveiling of the Faust Club Tribute to

The Committee of Arrangements of the Faust Club, of which Mr. Gabriel Harrison is chairman, who have determined upon the erection of a statue of John Howard Payne, in Prospect Park have perfected their arrangements for the unveiling of their tribute to the author of "Home, Sweet Home," on Saturday afternoon next. The Park Commissioners are co-operating with the "Faustites" in the matter, and the occasion will be one of much éclat. The statue will be erected near the Farimouse in the Park.

The following is a copy of the programme which has been prepared for the occasion:—

(A faithful transcript from the original manuscript of John Howard Payne, now in the possession of Gabriel Harrison, Esq.)

Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may ream;
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home!
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne er met clsewhere!
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home!
An exile from home, splendor dazzies in vain!
O, gree me my lowiv thatched cottage again!
The birds, singing galiy that came at my call—
Give me them—And the peace of mind, deaver than all!
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home!
There's no place like home!
There's no blace like home!
There's no blace like home!
5. Acceptance of the bust by Hon. J. S. T. Stranshan,
President of Commission.
6. Ode—(Written for the occasion), by John G. Saxe,
LL.D.
Read by the Poet.

6. Ode—(Written for the book.
Lib.D. Read by the Poet.
7. Galop—"Clear the Trans"
Twenty-third Regiment band.
By William C. DeWitt
Millard

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT PARADE.

The Seventy-first regiment, Colones Vac. will parade in full dress uniform to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, at their armory, corner of Broad way and Thirty-sixth street, for the purpose of escorting the Providence Light Infantry from pier foot of Thirty-flith street to pier foot of West Fig. teenth street. In the evening the Seventy-first will attend one of the theatres en musse. The line of march will be up Thirty-fourth street to fifth avenue; through Broadway to Eighth street; through Eighth street to fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, and thence to the North River, where the guests of the Seventy-first will embark for home.

CITY POLITICS.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

The Policy of the Tammany Party in the Selection of Candidates for Office.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Offices To Be Filled and the Can lidates.

The political horizon is still overcast-ominous clouds fit hither and thither, and "nothing is," to cial storm of the past week for a time distracted even the minds of the politicians from their own game of "bulls and bears" and "cornerings;" but as that is passing away, or loses its effect upon the mind, the politicians, par excellence-the leaders of parties and the candidates for office-are again looking for signs upon the political horizon-THE "PARTY SLATE"

of what the eve of the 4th day of November next may bring forth. But while they look for signs it is pretty clear that no signs will be vouchsafed to them from any quarter until in the fulness of time the day of nomination comes, when there will be some big swearing and gnashing of teeth at the result. In a multitude of counsellors there is salety, but in a multitude of candidates it is pretty to say that a great many will go to the wall. The leaders of parties have no longer the game in their own bands—to nominate whom they clease for this office and the other office, and to ensure the election of their friends by buying up the chiefs of opposing organizations when such existed, or by overcoming all opposition, even though sustained by the popular vote, by ballot studing and repeating. The "good old days" of the Wigwam and Pewter Mug are past, and the 'occupation" of the chiefs of primaries and the groghouse politicians, as co-ordinate powers with the chief members of the Ring, paramount for the time being, are like Othello's-gone. Now the popular vote, honestly and fearlessly given, and untampered with, will carry the day, and it is not the creature or tool of any party that can be folsted upon the people to fill important offices in the State or city government.

The leaders know this, and are anxious to get honest men, and hence the muddle which the would-be knowing ones creates by rumors of combinations and bargainings between Tammany and Apollo Hall. There is not

THE SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION IN FACT for these rumors. Within her own ranks Tammany is casting about for the best and most available and acceptable men to present as candidates for the several offices to be filled by the people next November. There, she thinks, can be found enough and to spare to meet the present demand. All cannot be office-holders, neither would all be office-holders if they could, and consequently, and in the very nature of things, there must be a class who, more or less, by early training, by a chance entrance into office, by affiliations or by a natural adaptation to the turmoil and excitement of political life, will always oblige their fellow citizens by running the government machine for them.

TAMMANY INDIGNANTLY REPUBLIATES all ideas of parley or compromise with Apollo Hall as an organization. Candidates, therefore, who look to Tammany for a nomination are fighting very shy of Apollo Hall, and few are basing their chances of success upon the support of that organ-

JOHN KELLY, THE PRESENT TAMMANY LEADER, nas got his back up on that point. His motto is, 'All that is not with Tammany is against Tamto adhere to this policy. "The rule or ruin policy" or Apollo Hali he claims to be at this time less injurious to the great mass of the "loyal" democracy of the city than that of any previous organization that ever raised the standard of revoit against that ever raised the standard of revoit against their party. He is, therefore, prepared to go with Tammany alone into this fight with the republi-cans, knowing, as he says, "the Custom House Ring" wants nothing from Apolio Hall that the leaders could give, and that the pretence they had

TREASON TO THE DEMOCRACY IREASON TO THE DEMOCRACY
last year in voting the Greeley and liberal republican ticket—ail the time voting for the administration candidates, national and State, Grant and Dix—cannot serve them in throwing dust in the people's eyes in this campaign.

AT THE COMING CONVENTION
the clouds that lower upon the house of Tammany, the leaders say, will be cleared away. The democrate throughout the State are in perfect according.

the clouds that lower upon the hoose of Tammany, the leaders say, will be cleared away. The democrats throughout the State are in perfect accord and rapport with the Tammany party and its policy, and, whatever terms they may have to submit to in the election for State officers, they will give their whole strength to the party of the city in enabling them to regain some of their lost powers in the government of the city. The Tammany leader lurther contends, in his own good-humored and spleasantly impressive way, that the Apollo people know well that they will not be admitted to the Convention, and that, like the little, timid boy, they are whistling to keep their courage up. On the other hand, the

APOLLO HALL LEADERS
are sanguine of being admitted to the convention, and oi proving their capacity as leaders—in which the present Tammany leaders have alied—to bring the broken hosts of democracy back to their former strength and influence, and that when they return from Utica that Tammany will only be too glad to make conditions with them. This is an assurance that some aspirants for office outside of the Tammany lold may build some hopes upon between this and the 8th of October next.

The OFFICES AND THE CANDIDATES.

The breaking up of the old Tammany-Tweed &

many fold may build some hopes upon between this and the Sth of October next.

The Offices and the Candidates.

The breaking up of the old fammany-fweed & Co. Bing by the reformers, a couple of years ago, and the success of the republican party in consequence, and their accession to some of the most lucrative offices in the city government, with the patronage belonging thereto, since then, has very materially lessened the scope and amount or assessment which year after year all holders of offices—no matter how small the salary—were subject to, and which went into the election funds, has materially decreased, and reduced considerably the Sinews off war with which Tammany, in times past, went into a campaign. There are some grumblings just now on this head, and curses deep, if not loud, are heard denouncing the system. But these grumblings come only from the "ins"—the "outs," no doubt, are ready to piedge themselves to the payment of all assessments that might be made upon them dering an occupancy upon their part of the same offices. The assessment, of course, is graduated according to the income of each incumbent of an office.

office.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

This is the office most spoken of in connection with the rumored combinations, but which are altogether denied by the leaders. The Tammany candidates are John Fox, William H. Wickham, candidates are John Fox, William H. Wickham, Bernard Reilly, an ex-deputy sheriff, and ex-County Clerk William C. Conner. Of these perhaps Mr. Fox has the inside track. He holds this place certainly in the regard of the people, the chief manipulator of the slate being non-committal. The Chief says:—"Well, you know, it is only human nature for each man to suppose himself the most deserving and possessing the greatest claims. Lach is ready to say, like the Pharisee, 'I am not like that publican' (his rival in the field), and so it is through the whole slate." Apolio Hall, through its chief, Ben Wood, presses the claims of Mr. John McCool, This is a lottery game, and whoever invests money on the chance will undertake as dangerous a venture as ne who

Would cross a torrent, roaring loud, On the uncertain looting of a spear.

Would cross a torrent, roaring loud, On the uncertain looting of a spear.

Mr. Joei O. Stevens is also a candidate, endorsed by the bar in the following terms:—"Connected with the Sieriff's office for the last twenty years, he is thoroughly conversant with its duties and responsibilities, and has established a record for integrity, capacity and experience which will be of incalculable advantage to counsel and chent, as well as to the people at large, should he be elected to that office." This speaks for itself.

The COUNTY CLERKSHIP.

The Tammany candidates are William Walsh and Henry A. Gumbleton. The former is a party man, with some political induce—perhaps exagerated in his own estimation, and more like probably coming within the view of his chief, not so much when put through the crucible of publicly expressed opinion in the council or at the ballot. Mr. Gumbleton has the benefit of a thorough experience with all the details and official minutine of the office. He has served an apprenticeship in the office, and as Deputy Clerk has transacted the business of the office in the absence of his superior to the entire satisfaction of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the members of the bar practising before that tribunal. If the members of the Bar Association were as powerful in this as in the previous campaign there is little doubt but Mr. Gumbleton would be successfully urged for the nomination.

THE SUPREME COURT. THE SUPREME COURT.

The two vacancies in this Court are aspired to by several candidates, all of them experienced, able men in their profession, and any of whom would no doubt do themselves and the office credit by their accession. The leaders are in no difficulty on

the score of ability; but here expeniency comes in and popular, rather than mere political strength dictates for once the same question of expediency. The leader of Tammany, reticent as usual, only gives the names of the men whose claims are urged upon the party. Among these are Charles Donohue, Judges George E. Shea and P. J. Joachimsen, of the Marine Court: Abraham R. Lawrence, Frederick Smythe, Gilbert M. Speers, Judge Flanders and J. J. Marrin.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Here, too, Tammany and the people have enough to pick and choose from. Judge quinn, of the First Civil Justice Court, strong in himself and strong in his close afflication with his party and the Bar; Everett P. Wheeler, Anthony Dyett, Charles Price, James C. Spencer, Richard Henry, Samuel Jones and Mr. Peckham. Judge Spaulding, who has earned golden opinions in the Marine Court, is also a candidate.

Marine Court.

also a candidate.

MARINE COURT.

This is really one of the most important courts in the city. With extensive jurisdiction, constant and ever pressing work, the incumbents in this Court have no sinecure. Judges and cierks, from Chief Clerk Davison down, all are kept constantly at their posts of duty. The two retiring medimbents—Judge George M. Curtis and Judge Howland—are candidates, with strong claims upon the Bar and upon party and popular support. Mr. James M. Sheenan is a candidate, with strong claims to recognition for a nomination, which, from present appearances, is almost assured to him by both democratic parties. Ex-Judge Alker, of this Court, is also in the field, with claims favorably considered. Mr. Alfred S. Eckert is also a candidate.

candidate.

THE CORONERS.

There are three vacancies. The candidates are the retiring officers. Next and first in the field from a nomination standpoint is Mr. Richard Crocker, of whose nomination, in fact, there is scarcely the shadow of a doubt. Tammany owes this much to him at least, and as for the people, with a Tammany endorsement, he is certain to be elected. Then follow Mr. Henry Woltm—n and Mr. Thomas Brennan, the popular Warden of Believed Hospital.

For the vacancy in this body the candidates are Mr. Edward Gilon and ex-alderman G. W. Pirzastt.

The Senatorial and Assembly candidacy is very much mixed at present. A few days more will develop the strength of the candidates, but much will decored many the candidates. will depend upon the action of the Convention, which meets at Utica on the 5th prox.

TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

Election of Delegates to The Utica Convention.

The Tammany Hall democrats of this city met last evening, pursuant to the call of the State Committee, and elected the following delegates and alternates to the State Convention, which is

to be held at Utica on the 1st of October :-

and alternates to the State Convention, which is to be neid at Utica on the 1st of October:—
First Assembly District—Delegate, John Fox; alternate, Henry Quinn.
Second Assembly District—Delegate, William Waish; alternate, Martin I. Keese.
Third Assembly District—Delegate, James Harp; alternate, Michael Brophy.
Fourth Assembly District—Delegate, E. J. Shandley; alternate, John J. Blair.
Fifth Assembly District—Delegate, E. J. Shandley; alternate, John J. Blair.
Sitch Assembly District—Delegate, Edward R. Meade; alternate, Henry A. Gumbleton.
Sitch Assembly District—Delegate, John Byrnes; alternate, Michael J. Adrian.
Seventh Assembly District—Delegate, Congress, alternate, John Kuniz.
Ninth Assembly District.—Delegate, E. D. Gaie; alternate, John Kuniz.
Ninth Assembly District.—Delegate, George W. Morton; alternate, William H. Dongan.
Tenth Assembly District.—Delegate, John W. Gunther; alternate, William H. Dongan.
Tenth Assembly District.—Delegate, John Morrisey; alternate, Samuel Mullen.
Eleventh Assembly District.—Delegate, John Morrisey; alternate, Samuel Mullen.
Eleventh Assembly District.—Delegate, John Morrisey; alternate, Samuel Mullen.
Eleventh Assembly District.—Delegate, John Morrisey; alternate, Charles O'Kourke.
Fourtwenth Assembly District.—Delegate, Christopher Fern; alternate, Charles O'Kourke.
Fourtwenth Assembly District.—Delegate, Thomas A. Ledwith; alternate, Peter Radley.
Sitteenth Assembly District.—Delegate, Hiram Cakins; alternate, John G. A. Meyer.
Eighteenth Assembly District.—Delegate, Hiram Cakins; alternate, John G. A. Meyer.
Eighteenth Assembly District.—Delegate, Mr.
Nineteenth Assembly District.—Delegate, Mr.

Eighteenth Assembly District,—John Kelly, delegate; alternate, Augustus T. Dogherty.
Nineteenth Assembly District.—Delegate, Mr.
Matthew T. Breman; alternate, Joseph J. Marrin. Tiventisth Assembly District,—Delegate, Major William G. Quincey; alternate, Charles H. Lyons. Twenty-first Assembly District.—Delegate, Na-thaniel Turpenny; alternate, Jacob F. Miller.

thaniei Turpenny; atternate, Jacob F. Miller.

RICHMOND COUNTY DELEGATES.

The democratic politicians of Richmond county and the citizens at large assembled in considerable numbers yesterday afternoon at the County Court House in Richmond village, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, County and Cenatorial conventions.

Judge Thomas Garrett presided and Messrs, Wynnants and Middle ton acted as secretaries.

The following hommations were made:—

Delegate to the State Concention—John Decker, Senate, George W. Ellis, Judiciary, Robert Christie; Senatorial, Messrs, J. H. Van Chef, C. C. Ellis, John G. Vaughan, Samuel R. Brick and John Seaton.

Delegates at Large. - Messrs. Larken, Baker and

After transacting other routine business the Convention adjourned until the 9th of October.

BROOKLYN PONCETOS. The delegates chosen on Tuesday evening in each of the wards and county towns of Brooklyn, by the democracy, to attend the Assembly District Conventions, will meet to-day at the appointed places

and elect delegations to the Utica State Conven-General Slocum is said to have been slated by the democratic leaders for Mayor. The Committee of One Hundred will not consider any nominations that are not made before October 15. This will seriously incommode the old order of things, as recognized among "the regulars," who have been wont, to delease seriously incommode the old order of things, as recognized among "the regulars," who have been wont to defer nominations un'il the eve of elections and then rush them through. Whether the politicians will ignore the influence of the Hundred or not remains to be seen.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Congressman Charles W. Willard, who represents the First district of Vermont, says there was no more necessity of increasing the salary of the President than there was of increasing that of Congressmen. This is a direct dig at the President from a republican Representative, as by drawing his salary and returning it to the Treasury Mr. Willard gave evidence that in his opinion there was no necessity for increase on the part of either the President or of Congressmen.

The Boston Traveller, which is not a very warm friend of Governor Washburn, says that the only way he can secure his election is by coming out over his own signature and declaring that he will veto any bill to modify the prohibitory law. It is more than probable that Governor will not follow the advice of the Traveller and if he did it would be of very little service to him, as There is considerable doubt among the politicians of Virginia as to which party ex-Governor Henry

A. Wise will give his support. James Mitchell Hippie, alias James Bipple Mitchell, Eugene Cusserly, Governor Newton Booth, Goat sland and the Pacific Railroad, have got politics pretty well mixed in Oregon and California. It is difficult to tell which is the republican and which

the democratic party.

E. N. Frisbe, of Etmira, will make a hard push for the New York State Senatorship in the Twentyseventh district.

Percy Bysche Shelley Pinchback, colored, of Lou-

Islana, says he will have his seat in the United States Senate or he will have a fuss. Four State conventions will be held to-day, viz. : The New York State Negro Convention at Utica, the Liberal Republican State Convention of Minnesota, at St. Paul; the Republican State Convention

of New York, at Utica, and the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Convention of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee. Ex-Congressman Ozro J. Dodds, of Cincinnati, who represented the First district of Onio in the last Congress, got the cold shoulder at the Hamilton County Democratic Convention on the 17th inst. Whether it was on account of his liberal re-

publicanism or his back-pay-grabism, or both, did not fully appear.

Attorney General Alphabet Barlow will of course stand for re-election after being requested to do so by such men as Philo T. Ruggies, William M. Evarts, Henry E. Davies and a number of others of like hi-

The Second Assembly district of Cayuga county, New York, has nominated Erastus H. Hussey, a republican farmer, for the Legislature. Ex-Governor Bouliam, of South Carolina, has de-

termined to move to Virginia. He says he cannot stand the taxes of negro Legislatures.

The Troy (N. Y.) Times (clear-grit republican) sincerely trusts that Norris Winslow, in the Eighteenth Senatorial district; James Wood, in the Thirtieth district, and William B. Woodin, in the Iwenty-fith district, all republican State Senators in the last and preceding Legislatures, will be defeated. It further savs "the republican party cannot stand any such nonsense as the re-election of